# THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court.

SUSTAINING THE THURMAN ACT.

Payment of the Government Obligations To Be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1879. The following business was transacted in the

United States Supreme Court to-day:-No. 1,083 of 1878, The Union Pacific Rathroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States-Appeal from the Court of Classes; and No. 972, of 1878. The Central Pacific Bailroad Comany et al., appellants, vs. Albert Gallatin—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Dis-trict of California.—These cases, both of which involve the constitutionality of the Railroad act of May 7, 1878, known as the Thurman act, were decided and the decisions announced on the last Monday of last term, but owing to a great pressure of business neither the majority of the Court nor the Justices who dissented were able to prepare written opinions in time to be delivered when the decisions were rendered. Opinions have since, however, been prepared and were delivered this afternoon. Chief Justice Waite read the opinion of the majority of the Court sustaining the constitutionality of the act in question, and dis senting opinions were delivered by Associate Justices Bradley, Strong and Field,

THE SINKING FUND MUST BE PROVIDED. The opinion of the Chief Justice, which deals cspecially with the case of the Union Pacific, is, in brief outline, as follows:—The precise point to be determined, in the opinion of the Court, is "whether a statute which requires the company, in the management of its affairs, to set aside a portion of its income as a sinking fund to meet its subsidy bonds and other mortgage debts when they mature, deprives the company of its property without due process of law, or in any other way improperly interferes with vested rights." The Court holds that the railroad company is subject to legislative control so far as it business affects the public interests; that by the reservation contained in the chartering acts of 1862 and 1864 Congress retains full power to make such alterations and amendments of the charter as come within the just scope of legislative power. In so doing it cannot undo what has already been done nor unmake contracts which have already been made, but it may provide for what shall be done in the tuture and may direct what preparation may be made for the due performance of contracts already entered into. In less than twenty years from the present time there will become due from the Union Pacific Company about \$80,000,000, secured by first and subsidy mortgages, besides the capital stock representing \$36,000,000 more. With the exception of the land grant little, if anything, except the earnings of the company, can be depended on to meet these obligations when they mature. These earnings the company, after paying the interest on its own bonds, has been dividing from time to time among the stockholders, without laying by anything to meet the enormous debt which is so soon to become due. Thus the stockholders of the present time are receiving in the shape of dividends that which those of the future may be compelled to lose. The United States occupy toward this corporation a twofold relation—that of sovereign and that of creditor. In their relation of sovereign it is their duty to see to it that the current stockholders do not appropriate to their own use that which in equity belongs to others. A legislative regulation which does no more than require them to submit to their just contribution toward the payment of a bonded debt cannot in any sense be said to deprive them of their property without due process of law. The Court holds, therefore, that the legislation complained of may be sustained as a reasonable regulation of the affairs of the corporation and corponators. It is also warra properly interferes with vested rights." Court holds that the railroad company is sub-

affirmed.

JUSTICE STEONG'S DISSENTING OPINION.

From this decision Justices Strong, Bradley and
Field dissent in long and carefully prepared opinions. Justice Strong maintains that the Thurman act is a plain transgression of legislative power; that the government, in its
contract with the railroad companies, laid
aside its sovereignty, and that the contract is no
part of the charter of the Union Pacific Company or
of the acts of 1802 and 1864. It was a subsequent
transaction, and the United States became a party to
it, not in its sovereign character, but as a civil corporation, with the same rights and obligations as a
private person and no more. But what does the act transaction, and the United States became a party to it, not in its sovereign character, but as a civil corporation, with the same rights and obligations as a private person and no more. But what does the act of May 7, 1878, attempt to do? It does not purport to be a repeal of the charter. All its provisions have in view the imposition of additional obligations upon the railroad companies. Its leading purpose is to take control of the property of the debtor and sequester it for the security of a debt which, by the terms of the contract, is not due and payable for years to come. To claim such a power is to claim the right to disregard the contract entirely and substitute for it a different one without the consent of the debtor. If the United States can exact now one-quarter of the net earnings of each of these companies and place it in their Treasury they can, by the same power and with the same reason, exact the whole of the earnings, or any other property equal to the amount of the debt. Such legislative power as this is not only not conferred by the constitution, but in effect is expressly denied in those clauses of the fifth amendment which provide that no person shall be deprived of line, liberty or property without due process of law, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Furthermore it may well be doubted whether the act of 1878 is even an attempted exercise of legislative power. A statute undertaking to take the property of A and transfer it to B is not legislation. It would not be a law: it would be a decree or sentence, the right to declare which, if it exists at all, is in the judicial department of the government. Congress would in such associations of the property without due process of law. Justice Strong concludes, therefore, that the not of 1878 is not only unauthorized by any power castalisated by the contract, and it is equally impossible to maintain that it is not depriving the debtors of their property without due process of law. Justice Strong

JUSTICE FIRLD CONDEMNS THE GOVERNMENT.
The dissenting opinion of Justice Field begins as The dissenting opinion of Justice Field begins as follows:—

"I also dissent from the judgment of the Court in these cases. The doctrines annoueced will, in my opinion, create great insecurity in the title to corporate property in the country. With many assertions to the contrary, they in effect declare that the general government is under no legal obligation to fulfil Rs contracts, and whether it shalf do so in any case or not is a question of policy and not of duty. They also recognize its right to appropriate, by legislative decree, the earnings of a corporation with which it deals, without judicial functions in its own cases; and finally they assert a supremacy of the rederal over the State government in the control of the corporations of the latter utterly subversive of the rights of the State." After reciting the organization of the Central Pacific Railroad Company as a corporation of the State of California, the reservations of power made by the State in the company scharter, the construction of the road and its full compliance in all respects with its engagements and the passage of the Thurman act requiring the establishment of a sinking fund, Justice Field continues:—"It is not material, in the view I take of the subject, whether the deposit in the Treasury of the creditor of this large sum be termed a payment, or, by jugglery of words, be called something clse. It is the exaction from the company of money belonging to it for which the original contract did not stipulate that constitutes its objectionable feature. The act of 1878 makes a complete change in the rights and limbilities of the company. Its purpose, however disguised by specious pretexts, is to coerce by legislative decree the payment of moneys years in advance of the time prescribed by the original contract. That it is as unconstitutional in its character as it is unjust in its operation, I have no doubt whatever, and I have yet to hear any reasons which seem to me even plausible for its maintenance. \*\* \* I do not understand or appreciate ollows:—
"I also dissent from the judgment of the Court in

rights of the State of California, Justice Field concludes as follows:

"The Central Pacific Railroad Company is a State corporation, and in creating it the State reserved the same control over it which it possesses over other railroad and telegraph companies created by it. It undertakes to control and manage it in all particulars required for the public service, and can there be any doubt in the mind of any one who has the least respect for the reserved rights of the State that over its own creations the State has supreme authority? I confess that I am utterly at a loss to find where authority on the part of the United States to interfere with the State in this respect and take such control from it is to be found, except in the theories of

those who regard the general government as the all controlling power of the nation, to which States even in local matters must bend. I cannot assent to any such theories. The government created by the constitution left to the States the control of local matters, and it never entered into the conception of its framers that under it the creations of the States could be taken by it from their control and they left powerless and helpless in the matter. The doctrines announced, in the opinion of the majority of the Court, go further than any heretofore advanced, and any even thought possible in the history of the country to destroy the independence of the States and establish their helplessness even in matters of local concern as against the will of Congress. He must be dull indeed who does not see that under the legislation and the course of decisions of late years, our government is fast drifting from its ancient moorings—from the system established by our fathers, into a vast centralized and consolidated government."

GREENFIELD'S DEATH SENTENCE.

HE CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE-TO BE HANGED DECEMBER 12-A NEW TRIAL ASKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879. The Court to sentence Nathan Orlando Greenfield for the murder of his wife, and for which murder he was found guilty on Thursday last, convened again at the Court House in this city at nine A. M. to-day. Hundreds of people went away unable to obtain admittance. The prisoner came into the Court calm, and inquired of his counsel if anything could be done to save him. Counsel told him that a petition was being prepared for circulation among the business men of Syracuse asking the Governor to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, and that steps would be also taken to obtain a new trial. The prisoner, in response to the question of the Judge whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be prenounced against him, spoke as follows:-"I have this to say, that I am innocent of the crime with which I have been charged, and I am satisfied that in time it will be shown. When I was on the stand I told the truth as near as I could recollect

that in time it will be shown. When I was on the stand I told the truth as near as I could recollect it, before God, who is a God of truth and justice. I have been convicted, an innocent man. I can do no more or say no more." The prisoner was visibly affected. His voice was much broken and he was very pale. He was sworn by the clerk, and in answer to questions, said he was born in the town of Orwell. Oswegó county, is twenty-nine years of age, and by occupation a farmer.

THE DEATH SEXTENCE.

Judge Daniels then addressed Greenfield, telling him he was perfectly satisfied that he had been fairly tried and convicted on the evidence presented. The Judge, in alluding to the prisoner's story said, "We can entertain no doubt, under the evidence, that you committed the murder, inasmuch as there was no person that appeared to have any motive whatever to molest or interfere with your wife. We can allow ourselves te adopt no other conclusion than that which seems to be indicated by the testimony which was given. The circumstances established that she lost her life by your interposition—by your hand—and this act performed by you was one of deliberation and premeditation. The sentence of the Court is that you, Nathan Orlando Greenfield, be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Onondaga and be by him detained in custody until Friday, the 12th day of December, 1879, and on that day, between the hours of ten in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution provided by the statute in such case made, and that you be there hanged by thence the unit you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The prisoner stood up during this terrible orocal and watched the Judge closely, listening with great apparent interest, but with no evident emotion. Mr. Goodelle then said certain questions had arisen since the trial upon which they wished to make a motion for a new trial. It would be necessary to prepare some affladvits in regard to it; but

#### MRS. SMITH AND "COVE" BENNETT.

A large crowd assembled yesterday in the Hudson County Court House on Jersey City Heights in expectation of witnessing the second trial of Mrs. Jenny R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband, Police Officer Smith, der of Mrs. Smith's husband, Police Officer Smith, in Jersey City, on August 1, 1878. No action was taken to bring the case on, and subsequently a Herald Peporter found ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, counsel for Bennett, and asked why the case had not been called, as it had been set down for that day. The counsellor said that counsel for the defence had had another consultation early in the day and concluded that they were not entirely prepared to begin the new trial. District Attorney Alexander T. McGill, Jr., said to the reporter that the case would positively be called to-day for trial. Last evening Sheriff Toffey informed the Herald representative that subpernas had been issued for the witnesses and the struck panel of jurors were also notified to be present to-day. It is thought probable that if the case is called the defence will ask to have it put off until the next term of court.

### · TRIAL DELAYED.

The trial of Paul Shirley, who is under indictment in Kings county for killing Michael Travers, was adjourned in the Court of Sessions by was adjourned in the Court of Sessions by Judge Moore yesterday until November 5. The adjournment was had on motion of Assistant District Attorney Wernberg. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. James Ridgeway, opposed the motion to adjourn, and said that Mr. Oakey, who had been appointed to try the case for the people was making stump speeches throughout the State in the interest of John Kelly. He strenuously objected to unnecessary delay.

### MORE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Frank Lammens is now confined in the Essex County Jail at Newark, held, with Mrs. Meierhoeffer, on a joint charge of murdering, at West Orange, last week, the husband of the woman. It is now suspected that Lammens has been engaged in a number of burglaries, and that he shot Charles Shields, a night watchman, at Montrose, some weeks ago. Shields was only wounded. Lammens has confessed to burglary. Until the graver charge is disposed of no action will be taken in the new charges. on a joint charge of murdering, at West Orange,

### NINTH AVENUE "L"

When the Ninth avenue elevated railroad is in full operation, and it is now rapidly approaching completion, a system will be adopted, it is said, which cannot fail to give dissatisfaction. The Sixth evenue route will have its northern terminus at avenue route will have its northern terminus at Fifty-eighth street, and passengers for Harlem by that line will be compelled to change cars at Fiftieth street, cross to Ninth avenue, and there change again. The same rule will apply, of course, in the trip south. These changes will not only result in loss of time, but subject fiarlem parons of the road to the inclemency of the weather and to the inconvenience of twice hustling out of the trains to change cars. The Harlem patrons of the Metropolitan road will doubtless clamor for some arrangement whereby they can make the journey to and fro without being obliged to ride upon six trains.

## GRIEVANCES OF "L" ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The officials of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in their dealings with the men employed as engineers seem to have determined on a policy the re-verse of right. In refusing to keep faith with the ngineers whom they employed a year ago at a low rate of wages with the assurance of continued em-ployment with increased salary at the end of the year, they commit a shabby wrong which the men will not submit to without a protest. In connec-tion, too, with this bad faith, there is the added intion, too, with this bad faith, there is the added injustice of extended hours of a labor arduous and trying to body and brain. This withholding of a good part of the earnings of the most useful class of employes on the elevated railroad while imposing on them long hours of overwork, even to the verge of physical exhaustion, will be resented by a law-abiding community aware of its mercenary object and interest. Were the engineers the reverse of what they are, brave men and true, neither the magnates of the railroads nor the public would jeopardize their lives and property by using the road as they do daily from year to year. As a class the locomotive engineers are temperate, honest and intelligent. They have their libraries and reading rooms and their "Brotherhood" rounions in their halls, where they have letures or discuss matters pertaining to their business. The motto is "Sobriety, Truth, Justice and Morality." Wee betide the wight who fails in a due observance of their precepts, for he is sent to "Coventry" at once, while his defection is published to the world.

### RECEIVER BOSTWICK AND THE BONDS.

Argument on appeal was heard before the General Term, Supreme Court, Kings county, yesterday, in the suit of the Fishkill Savings Institute against Henry Bostwick, receiver of the National Bank of Fishkill and the Bank of Fishkill, for the conversion of \$70,800 of government bonds owned by the plaintiff. The referce before whom the case was formerly tried reported in tavor of the plaintiff. The Court reserved its decision. TALMAGE AND HIS PEERS.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY PREPARES AN EX-PLANATION OF ITS FAILURE TO OBTAIN THE SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES IN THE RECENT

TRIAL-ARRANGING FOR FUTURE MEETINGS. The Brooklyn Presbytery held an adjourned meet ing yesterday morning, in the Second Presbyterian Church, to take final action upon the report of the committee appointed to secure the testimony of witnesses in the Talmage trial previous to sending the case to the Synod. The moderator, Rev. Dr. present. The chairman of the committee appointed to secure the signatures of witnesses, Rev. Lewis R. Foote, made a verbal report, after which the follow-ing paper was read by Rev. Dr. Spear:—

Foote, made a verbai report, after which the following paper was read by Rev. Dr. Spear:

The Presbytery of Brooklyn hereby represents to the synod of Long Island that, in the recent trial of Dr. Talmage, on the charge of Islashood and decelt, it appointed a committee for the purpose of reading the testimony to the witnesses and obtaining their subscription to the same during the trial, as directed in the Book of Discipline, chapter 6, section 17. This committee made no report until the meeting of the Presbytery which was held on Monday of Islas week, and then reported that the duty assigned to it had not been discharged in a single instance. The Presbytery exceedingly regrets that such an omission should have occurred in the duty assigned to it had not been discharged in a single instance. The Presbytery exceedingly regrets that such an omission should have occurred that the duty assigned to it had not been discharged in a single instance. The Presbytery exceedingly regrets that such an omission should have occurred to the respective mandate of the Rook of Discipline, and the Presbytery can explain the omission only from the want of reasonable attention to the importance and authority of the rule on the subject. The Presbytery interber represents that, at the meeting of last Monday, one of its members who was a witness in the case informed the Presbytery that he had by himself gene to the blace where the record of the testimony was deposited and had read his own testimony and subscribed his name thereto, not in the presence or with the knowledge of the committee or of the Presbytery; and that another nember of the Presbytery, who was also a witness, informed it that he had done the same thing, and that in addition thereto he had secured the attendance of several of the witnesses for the presence of the resbytery with the had by himself gene to the himself control of the Presbytery. The presbytery was the present of the witnesses of the present of the presbytery was the present of the presbytery and the attenda

read is testimony to aim and procure his subscription to the same.

Fifth.—That, as the Presbytery is informed, the testimony of Mr. Halsay was transcribed from the record without the

Fith—That, as the Presbytery is informed, the testimony of Mr. Halsay was transcribed from the record without the knowledge or direction of the committee and sent to him in a distant city, and think this copy has been read and signed by him and returned, all of which proceeding was and is without any authority of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery submits this statement that the Synod of Long Island, in considering the complaint made against its action in the case of Dr. Talmage, may be duly informed of all the facts relating to the subject matter. The Presbytery feels it to be due to the truth to state the facts without any attempt to justify or even excuse the failure to secure the proper authentication of the testimony during the pendency of the trial other than to say that the failure is an omission without any intention to violate the rule, in the responsibility for which all the members share alike. It is for the synod in its wise discretion to decida what it shall do in view of an omission which the Presbytery sincerely regrets.

On motion of Dr. Spear, opposed by Dr. Van Dyke, the committee was discharged. After a few

Dyke, the committee was discharged. After a few changes had been made the paper was unanimously

Rev. Dr. Hastings moved that in future the Presbytery should meet in the Tabernacle. Dr. Talmage, he said, had tendered its use free of charge, and he (the speaker) was in favor of the meetings being held there, in order to demonstrate that all bitterness and differences of opinion had been forgotten. Dr. Van Dyke thought the time had not yet come to make a change, and hoped any movement in that direction would stop. Rev. Mr. Crosby was of the opinion that the Presbytery would be broken up by such a change. Dr. Spear suggested that Dr. Talmage's proposition be accepted for one time, at least, and that the next meeting be held there. The suggestion was accepted by Dr. Hastings, whereupon Dr. Van Dyke said that wherever the Presbytery had met it had always paid the isnitor \$5. He had understood that the assessments of the Tabernacle had not been paid for several years, and a church which offered to relieve the Presbytery of any burden should be "just before being generous." The question was finally put to a vote, which resulted in twenty-one for holding the next meeting in the Tabernacle and five against. After permission had been granted Dr. Van Dyke to subscribe to his testimony before a committee of the Presbytery in order that he might not be upon record as violating any of the rules, the Presbytery adjourned to meet quarterly hereafter instead of monthly. come to make a change, and hoped any movement

### THE SYNOD IN SESSION.

The annual session of the Synod of Long Island was opened last evening in the Presbyterian Church at Jamaica. Thirty-five ministers and twenty-one elders, representing churches in the three pres-byteries which compose the Synod, were present. The organization was effected and the annual sermon preached by the retiring noderator, Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of Staten Island. The Rev. Mr. Nightingale, of Babylon, was elected modtemporary clerk. Dr. J. G. Butler, of Brooklyn, is the stated Clerk of Synod. The Presbytery of Brooklyn had only fourteen representatives present, Brooklyn had only fourteen representatives present, some of whom returned to the city at the adjournment. It is twenty-one years since the Synod met in Jamaica, and the prayer of Mr. Center, of Huntington, was deeply earnest for a peaceful and spritually profitable session. The Talmage case may not come up for two or three days. It will be referred in the usual course to the Judicial Committee, and on their report will come before the Synod. The character of that report will depend, of course, very largely on the constitution of the committee. The custom of appointment is to give each Presbytery an equal representation, so that a compromise report may be presented and a discussion on the merits of the case be avoided altogether. Dr. Talmage and his friends will locate themselves at Petit's Hotel during the session of the Synod, which will sit thrice daily from nine till twelve M., two till half-past five P. M., and half-past seven till half-past nine P. M. The first half hour in the morning will be spent devotionally and the other hours in business.

### EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A meeting was held last evening in the Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, in commemoration of the recent general conference of the Evangelical Alliance of Basie, Switzerland. The church was well filled by an audience containing many clergymen. The reverend gentlemen who had been American delegates to Basic were present in considerable num-ber, and in short addresses related anecdotes and personal reminiscences of the Conference. The meeting was opened by prayer, after which a speech was made by Rev. Dr. Schaff, who particularized the was made by Rev. Dr. Schaff, who particularized the September Conference as the most successful ever held. Rev. Dr. Chambers referred very feelingly to the graceful and generous hospitality of the citizens of Basle, and Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary, followed in a few remarks of a similar character. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, who detailed the session of the Conference that was devoted to the Sunday school interest. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury spoke of the effect of the Alliance in premoting the observance of Sunday on the Continent. Dr. John Hall followed in a short but exceedingly earnest address on the appropriateness of the meeting of the Alliance while the struggle between the clerical party and the party of freedom in Holland, Belgum and Switzerland was taking place. The Doctor also referred to the Sunday school movement in Europe, and to the suppression of feligious freedom in the Austrian Empire. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany followed in some humorous remarks concerning the delegates, and Dr. Brown, of Hampton College, closed the meeting.

### DEATH FROM NARCOTIC POISON.

Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yeserday in the case of Julius F. Roehner, the young German who was found dead in his room at the Clinton House, that city, on Sunday afternoon last Dr. A. W. Shepard, who made a post-morten last. Dr. A. W. Shepard, who made a post-mortem examination of the remains, by direction of the Coroner, testified that death was due to narcotic poison. All the organs of deceased had been found to be in a healthy state, with the exception of the heart, which was slightly enlarged. In the letter which deceased left for the Coroner he stated that ill health had wearied him of life and he had ended it. It is thought by this that young Rochner became possessed with the idea that he was declining in health. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, after which the brother of deceased was given charge of the remains.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY EXCITED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL ROBERT PRATI, OF THE MAYOR'S MARSHAL'S OFFICE-GEROLINA BANCORINI AND THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY-THE STORY OF A FIVE DOLLAR

the City Hall yesterday, all of whom came to attend the hearing in the matter of the charges made against Colonel Robert Prati by the officers of the New York Catholic Protectory. The first intimation on the subject was brought to Mayor Geoper through the following letter from Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, president of the Board of Trustees of that

Hoguet, president of the Board of Trustees of that institution:—

OFFICE, 33 WARREN STILERT.

OFFICE, 33 WARREN STILERT.

Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New York:—

Dear Sir—On last Thursday the Executive Committee of the Mourt of Managers of this institution received information that a certain Robert Frame, employed in the Mayor's Marchale office had obtained five doilars from a influence the discharge of her lost energe that he come a influence the discharge of her of tennes that he come a influence the discharge of her of tennes that he come a influence the discharge of her of tennes that he come a property of which I forward you the shids wit of the woman who paid the money and that of the man who carried it to Mr. Prati at his office in the City Hail, and paid it to him there; also the afficiant of Mr. Dooley of our office, who has charge of the matter of discharges, showing that Prati had no means of influence on the boy's discharge.

As such transactions are likely to bring the institution into disrepute and to shake the confidence which sur officers now enjoy among the classes they are called on to deal with, I sincerely trust your Honor will give this matter your kind attention. Very respectfully yours.

HENRY L. HOGUET.

Mayor Cooper also received a personal visit from Mr. Hoguet and Mr. Dooley, and at his request specific affidavits in the matter were drawn up, to be submitted at the formal hearing, which was set down for yesterday at 3 P. M. Mr. Prati is well known among his countrymen in this city, and the fact that charges of such a nature were brought against him created great excitement in the Italian colony in this city. Long before three o'clock the corridors and vestibule of the City Hall were lined with natives of "Sunny Italy," and the office of the Mayor could barely accommodate a portion of the throng. Superintendent P. C. Dooley was on hand early, and Colonel Prati appeared punctually at 3 P. M. Although but a comparatively small sum of money is involved in the charges, yet the Board of Managers of the Protectory have decided to prosecute it to the utmost, on account of the slur alleged to have been cast on the officers of the institution in

Mayor Cooper opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. Dooley to submit such affidavits as he

samed his honor the following:—
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.—
Patrick U. Dooley, being duly sworn, deposes and say that he is Superintendent of the House of Reception of the New York Catholic Protectory: that one of the dutie of his office is to consider all applications of parents or gradians for the discharge of immates of the Protectory, and, with a conscientious and proper regard for the wel fare of the children, to decide as to their discharge or retention. That in the month of January, 1879, he received the ap-

That in the month of January, 1879, he received the application of Gerolina Rancorini for the discharge of her boy, Paolo Rancorini, who had been committed by Justice Gildersleeve to the Protectory on May 15, 1878. Action on this application was then deferred as the boy's period of stay in the institution was too short for the satisfaction of justice, and his general conduct and condition did not warrant a belief in his reformation.

Neveral subsequent applications were made by said Gerolina for the discharge of said Paol, on which action was deferred until September 24, 1879, when, it being satisfactority shown that his mother and steptather were proper persons to take charge of him; that they had a good home for him; that his conduct as reported officially by the Reverend Brother Rector was good and gave evidence of reformation, and that proper and remunerative occupation was procured for him, he was regularly discharged to the custody of his mother, the said Gerolina Rancorini.

The said P. C. Dooley further deposes that he does not know Robert Prati, the individual referred to in the affidavit of Gerolina Rancorini as having received 85 from her on representation that he had influence to effect said boy's discharge; that he has never seen said Prati nor addressed him; that the said Prati has no influence on his judgment; that as far as he has been able to ascertain, after diligent inquiry, the said Prati has nover been in the office of the New York Catholic Protectory, nor is he known to any of its officers, trustees or employes, except so far as this matter has brought him to their notice; the said boy's discharge, and said discharge was only effected when the normal conditions regulating such matters were fulfilled and compiled with.

THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

The mother of the New Gerolina Rancorin, makes

Sworn to before me, this 20th day of October, 1873JOHN RODRIGUE, notarf public, New York county, No. 44.
THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.
The mother of the boy, Gerolina Rancorini, makes
the following statement under oath:

That on or about the 18th day of June, 1879, being in
conversation with Robert Pratia at the office of the Mayor's
Marshal, No. 7 tity Hall, in the city of New York
Marshal, No. 7 tity Hall, in the city of New York of the
saked, Pratif if he could procure the discharged for
saked. Pratif if he could procure the discharged for
successful the sake of the York Catholic Prosuccessful Rancorini from the New York Catholic Prosuccessful Rancorini represented that such discharge had
already been refused by the Superintendent, Mr. P. C.
Dooley, whom she believed to be a just man and a man of
principle. Said Prati responded that he was sequainted with
persons connected with the New York Catholic Protectory
who were higher in command than said P. C. Dooley, and
that through them be would procure the discharge of the
said Pacio Rancorini. Prati added that he was not in the
habit of working for nothing and demanded Siv for the
procuring of the discharge of said boy, adding that if
such sum were paid the boy would be in the mother's home
before the 4th of July next ensuing.

The said Gerolina Rancorini, being a very poor woman,
ropresented that it would be impossible for her to procure
such a large sum as \$10, but offered to give the said Prati
\$5, which offer the said Prati at his office, by Evadro
Mezzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personally.

The said Gerolina Roncorini further says that her boy

Merrardi, who paid the sum of \$0 to said Frait personally.

The said Gerolina Roncorini further says that her boy was not discharged from the New York Catholic Protectory until the 2th day of September, 1879, and then only when his period of stay and his personal conduct therein merited such discharge.

The affidavit of Mezzardi avers that on or about the 19th of June he was requested by Gerolina to take \$5, which she gave him, to the office of Robert Prati, to whom he paid the same, Prati promising to procure Paolo's release. In addition Gerolina declares that "on the 17th of October a man named Perdimand Sarzanini, who resides at No. 33 Baxter street, broughtte her room in the same house and handed her \$5, which he said he had received from Robert Prati to bring to and give to her."

The above affidavits and extracts therefrom give a pretty clear idea of the case. It will be observed that the money is said to have been returned on the 17th inst., the day on which the charges were laid before the Mayor by Mr. Hoguet and Mr. Dooley.

COLONEL PRATI'S DEFINCE.

When His Honor had read all of the documents in the case he passed them to Colonel Prati, who read one or two of them very carefully. Then the Mayor asked him what he had to say in regard to the charges, and he began a long defence, in which he claimed that he had received the money from the woman to pay to a lawyer whom he engaged to have her child liberated from the Protectory; that he could show the receipt of the lawyer for the money, and that he never derived nor expected to derive the least benefit from what he had done in the case. He had long been accustomed to help and succor his countrymen in distress, and had kept persons who wanted add in his own house and paid for boarding others elsewhere until he had become poor. He came from a noble family that would never stoop to do such a deed as had been ascribed to him, and he did not propose to allow his standing in the community to be impaired by such charces as those them made. Colonel Prati claimed

ruled that that question was not pertinent to the issue.

The lawyer, Mr. Rogers, to whom Colonel Praticlaims to have paid the \$5, was sent for and said that the money must have been paid to his clerk, to whom he turned over such small matters. The case was then adjourned to allow Mr. Rogers an opportunity to examine his books, to ascertain whether the payment of the money was entered thereon.

The Italians who were present stayed in the neighborhood of the City Hall for some time after the adjournment, talking about and discussing the merits of the case. So much excitement has not existed in the Italian colony for years as that induced by the present charges against Colonel Prati.

### TRYING THE GARBAGE DUMPERS.

The case of the Pilot Commissioners against the wner of the tugboat Frank Pidgeon will come up for trial to-day in Part 3 of Supreme Court, Circuit. The Frank Pidgeon was detected dumping garbage in New York harbor by two HERALD report-ers on August 15, and the present suit is based upon information contained in the general exposure of harbor abuses published in the HERALD on August

### DEPARTMENT NOTES.

City Superintendent Jasper and his assistants veserday morning had a conference at the office of the Board of Education relative to the overcrowding of the city schools and their sanitary condition. For two weeks the work of inspecting the buildings has two weeks the work of impecting the distinuing has been in progress, the Superintendent and his five assistants personally visiting them. Only a few of the reports have been field as yet; but in a few days the Superintendent hopes to have them completed, when he will be in a position to offer some suggestions for the prevention of overcrowding of some schools

tay by Samuel Whitchurch, who made the following affidavit :-

lowing affidavit:—

City and County of New Fork:—Samuel Whitchurch, residing at No. 68 Prospect place. East Forty-third street, being duly sworm, says:—I am a lawyer; on the 15th of October, inst., at about five o'clock in the afternoon I was standing with a number of others on the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth avenue, the west side of Madison square, near Twenty-fourth street, looking at a soldiers' review, when Captain Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-minth precinct, ordered the people to fall back. I stepped back about a foot. Immediately the Captain stepped on the walk and struck with his club a young man standing beside, and a little way behind me. I turned slightly to see where the club had struck, and the Captain's club was then against a man's collar-bone. Immediately Patrolman No. 50, Thomas Fleming, Twenty-minth precinct, struck the man on the right temple with his club, knocking him down and cutting him severely. The blood flowed protusely. There was no reason why the man should have been struck by either officer, and no attempt was made to arrest the man.

SAMUEL WHITCHURCH.

No. 340 Third avenue.

No. 340 Third avenue.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1879.

M. C. HALLENBECK, Notary Public. Clerk C. Hawley, acting upon the above affidavit, caused charges and specifications to be preferred against Captain Williams and Officer Fieming. When the papers were prepared they were placed in the custody of Superintendent Walling for service. As

custody of Superintendent Walling for service. As certain legal formalities in the documents have not yet been complied with Superintendent Walling has postponed serving the complaints until this morning. In the meantime he retuses to give the charges for publication.

Captain Williams called at noon yesterday at Police Headquarters, where he remained closeted for a considerable time with Superintendent Walling and Commissioner Wheeler. When spoken to on the subject of the clubbing he said he had nothing to say to the representatives of the press. What the newspapers said about him did not trouble or concern him in the least. He was prepared to go to trial and he knew that he would be able to vindicate himself.

WHICH IS THE GREATEST COWARD? NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Sometimes, while reading the Herald, I have been led to believe Captain Williams a coward, but on sion that not he (shielded by the uniform he has so often disgraced), but the citizens of this great city are really guilty of cowardice. I do not think there is another city, town or village in this free land where the people would tolerate such conduct on the part of a man who is expected to keep the peace. It would seem as if the clubbing of peaceable citizens by this man had the effect of scaring them into abject submission. If such is the case they deserve all they get. But if not let every law-abiding citizen be prepared to defend himself when assaulted by ruffians whether in uniform or no.

#### NEW ORLEANS AND ITS AUXIL-IARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

To pessimists, who delight in other people's miseries, it may cause a mauvais quart d'heure to be told that the city of New Orleans has for the present year, at least, escaped an epidemic of yellow fever. This may be an affair of small moment to the world at large, but to the often unfortunate citizens of that town it is an affair of no little importance. Many readers of your paper will acknowledge a vital interest in this happy escape. While they may not reside in the city itself, they are bound to it by a social or commercial tie, the severance of which implies much discomfort and unhappiness. Until the efforts put in force this summer for the first time THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

The mother of the boy, Gerolina Rancorini, makes the following statement under outh:—

That on or about the 18th day of June, 1879, being in conversation with Robert Prati at the office of the Mayor's Marshal, No. 7 Gity Hall, in the city of New York, she asked Mr. Prati if he could procure the discharge of her son, Paole Rancorini from the New York Catholic Protectory. The said Prati answered that he could. The said Gerolina Rancorini represented that such discharge had already been refused by the Superintendent, Mr. P. C. Dooley, whom she believed to be a just man and a man of principle. Said Prati responded that he was acquainted with persons connected with the New York Catholic Protectory who were higher in command than said P. C. Dooley, and that through them he would procure the discharge of the said Paole Rancorini. Prati added that he was not in the habit of working for nothing and demanded Sio for the procuring of the discharge of said boy, adding that if such sum were paid the boy would be in the mother's home before the 4th of July next enables.

The said derolina Rancorini, prosessed the mother's home before the 4th of July next enabled the said Prati accepted. The following day she sent the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati expendence of the said Prati accepted. The following day she sent the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money to said Prati at his office, by Evadro Merzardi, who paid the sum of \$5 to said Prati personal the money have undergone more searching tests, in order to deremarkable; moreover, by tact, resolution and energy, it has arousedjan indolent and "laiser-faire" population to a moderate appreciation of the efficacy of cleanliness and common sense sanitary reforms. The association was fortunate in its choice of officers and directors. Its executive committee was composed of men chosen for their special qualifications. The remarkable executive abhities of its vice president, Mr. Edward Fenner, and his firm and tireless efforts toward the accomplishment of the end in view, as well as the intelligent scientific direction of Dr. White, have contributed largely toward the result attained. The peculiar situation of New Orleans in antagonism to an underground system of drainage has necessitated the adoption of privy vaults above ground, it is now the opinion of those most competent to judge that yellow fever as simply a "filth" disease. From this point of view if requires no particular study to recognize the material afforded for the spread of yellow fever through this surface vault system. Bombay, subject to a heat even more severe and continuous than that of New Orleans, has by the adoption of a system of the daily transportation of all fecal matter beyond the city limits, where it is consumed in furnaces, become, from a pest hole of disease, a city whose death rate is at a minimum, and where epidemics engendered by filth are now unknown. This same system is in the course of adoption in certain foreign cities, notably in Great Britain, The Sanitary Association of New Orleans owes it to the success of its future to make a persistent effort toward the accomplishment of some such system for that city. The successful results of such an experiment would go far toward the elucidation of the "filth" theory in regard to yellow fever.

October, 20, 1879. energy, it has aroused; by tact, resolut

### MOTT STREET EXCITED.

Peter Bonner, John McCartney and James F. Altney, as stated in yesterday's Henald, tried to break in the door of James Devine's butcher shop, No. 161 Mott street, on Sunday night, and were shot at by the owner, one of the builets lodging in the neck of Altney, a cripple, who was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The three men were taken to the Tombs Court yesterday morning. Devine said they had thrown bricks at him, one of which struck him. He added that the whole neighborhood was excited by the violent conduct of his assailants, and that a sick man up stairs died shortly afterward ewing to the shock he received. He was allowed to go on parole. The others were locked up for trial in default of bail. Altney, a cripple, who was removed to St. Vincent's

### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED

BIRCKHEAD—BELL.—On the 16th October, 1879, at the residence of the bride, Baitimore, Md., by the Rev. Charles W. Rankin, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Gibson, George Edward Birckhead, of New York, to Rosa, daughter of the late St. James B. Bell. No cards,
Frost—EL-worthy.—Wednesday, October 15, by Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, Edward C. Frost to Lucy E. Elsworthy, all of Brocklyn.

Krizek—Hamilton,—On Saturday, October 18, by the Rev. William T. Sabine, Alphons Krizek to Adpliance M. Hamilton, No cards.

Rogers—Gremaine,—October 18, in New York city, by the Rev. Hasbrook Dubois, Andrew J. Rogers to Marie Emma Gremaine.

Yhislay—Gaul.—At Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, October 15, by the Rev. Alexander Henry, of Williamsport, Pa., Rev. George C. Yetsley, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Hudson, and Miss Catharine Bushnell, only daughter of the late Hon. John Gaul.

### DIED

in certain wards, while others in the same neighborhood are in some cases but half filled.

Superintendent Dudley, of the Building Department, reports that during last week 17 plans were filed for 36 new buildings, 22 plans for alterations were filed, 30 violations of the building laws were reported, 16 buildings were reported unsafe, 26 were made said and two were taken down.

THE MADISON SQUARE OUTRAGE.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED

AGAINST CAPTAIN WILLIAMS AND POLICEMAN FLEMING—A COLLOQUY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Superintendent Walling was called upon yester-

ELLIOTT.—On Monday, 20th inst., JAMES B. ELLIOTT,

Ohio.

ELLIOTT.—On Monday, 20thinst., James B. ELLIOTZ, aged 52 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at halt-past four P. M. Interment on Wednesday, 22d, at Newburg.

Faisbeel.—On Monday, October 20, 1879, John Fulseel, aged 75 years.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 150 West 12th st., on Wednesday, October 22, at feur P. M. Interment at Cannan, N. Y. Gallagher.—On Sun'ay, 19th inst, Ann, reliet of Bernard, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends and those of her sons, Daniel, John and Whitam, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son, 523 Pearl st.

Garlick.—On Sunday, October 19, Gronge L. Garlick, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 256 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 22d, at two o'clock.

Hagenry.—Oh Monday, the 20th, the beloved wife of John Hageney.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

Hearon.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Saturday night, 1sth inst., John D. Hearon, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Swedenborgian Churca, corner clark st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October 22, at three o'clock P. M.

Hoffen.—On Monday, October 20, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Alexha C. Roper, youngest daughter of Mary A. and the late John H. Doughty, Funeral from her late residence, No. 222 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, October 22, at halfpast one P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Hogan.—At Little Rock, Ark., on the 18th inst., Frenenick J. Hooan, eldest son of John Hogan, 496

st., Brocklyn, E. D., Wednesday, October 22, at halfpast one P. M. It is requested that no flowers be
sent.

Hogan.—At Little Rock, Ark., on the 18th inst.,
Freedenke J. Hogan, eldest son of John Hogan, 496
Beiford av., Brocklyn.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church,
Classon av., Brocklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at
half-past two o'clock. No flowers.

Hogan,—October 19, Cassie R., wife of ex-Alderman John Hogan of Jerssy City, aged 33 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 48 Central
av., Jersey City, to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, next Wednesday morning, at
ten o'clock. Relatives, friends and the Catholics of the city are invited to be presental
the mass which will be offered up for the reposes of
her soul. Internent in Calvary Cemetery. Only
the relatives of the family are expected to accompany the remains to the grave.

Holden.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., at Scarborough, Westchester county, Dr. James H. Holden, in
the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and triends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 22d hist. Carriages will be in waiting on
arrival of 10:35 A. M. train from 42d st.

Holdane.—At Cold Spring, on Hudson, October
19, Fanns Hustris, wife of the late Henry Holdane, in
the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the Reformed Dutch Church,
on Tuesday, October 21, at a quarter past two P. M.
Hoopen.—On Sunday morning, October 19, ManGarret McEwan Hoopen, only daughter of John and
Jane McEwan, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, October 20, Many Mitchell,
wile of John J. Hopper.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral, on Wednesday, October 22, at one o'clock
P. M., from No. 18 Lawrence st., near 9th av., Manhattanville.

Housies, late a master builder of this city, aged 62

P. M., from No. 18 Lawrence st., near 9th av., Manhattanville.

Hughes.—On Sunday, October 19, 1879, Henny Hughes, late a master builder of this city, aged 62 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his son George W. Hughes, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, October 22, at fitten minutes to ten o'clock, from his late residence, 543 West 47th st., thence to Church St. Paul the Apostle, 60th st., corner 9th av., where solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Jochum.—Of marasmus, on Thursday, October 16, 1879, Geriffe, and on Monday, at six A. M., Lully, twin daughters of Andrew and Gertie F. Jochum, born June 15, 1879.

Funeral of the latter, from 225 East 58th st., on Tucsday, at two P. M.

Launx.—Monday, October 20, William E., son of Grasset and Mary Launy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Leddy.—Monday, October 20, Elizabeth M., daughter of Patrick and Margaret Leddy.

Funeral on Wednesday, October 20, at one o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, corner Duanest, and City Hall place. The Sodality of the Children of Mary and Class of '77 of the Normal College are invited to attend.

and Class of '77 of the Normal Collège are invited to attend.

LEVY.—On the 20th inst., HENRY, the beloved son of Ernest and Isabella Levy, aged 12 years.

Relatives and friends of the ramily are invited to affend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 156 East 129th st.

London paners please copy.

East 129th st.

London papers please copy.

LILLENTHAL.—On Saturday, October 18, Many, wife
of the late Lear Lillenthal, in the vist year of her

of the late Lear Lilienthal, in the vist year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 30 Beach st., on Tuesday, October 21, at one o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

Madden.—On Sunday, October 19, Francis J. Maddens, —On Sunday, October 19, Francis J. Maddens, in the 17th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parent, 326 East 29th st., on Tuesday, October 21, at two o'clock P. M.

Mills.—On Monday, the 20th inst., at Brooklyn, C. H. Mills, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Strong Place Baptist Church, corner Strong place and Degraw st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 224 inst., at two P. M.

Odell.—October 19, 1879, Miss Ann Odell, aged 90 years.

lyn, on Wednesday, the 224 inst., at Iwo P. M. ODELL.—October 19, 1879, Miss ANN ODELL, aged 90 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, corner 121st st. and 3d av., Wednesday, October 22, at one o'clock P. M.

O'BHEN.—October 20, 1879, EDWARD J. O'BHEN, after a short filhess, in the 34th year or his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, Michael J. Riley, and his brother Joseph are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, October 22, at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 161 Mott st.

O'HALLOHAN.—On Sunday, October 19, Mrs. Frances O'HALLOHAN, aged 53.

Funeral from her late residence, 163 East Broadway, corner of Rutgers st., on Wednesday, October 22, at two o'clock.

RANKIR.—Suddenly, at 440 West 29th st., on the 20th inst., JAMES H. RANKIR, beloved son of Donald and Isabelia Rankin, aged 20 years, 2 months, 27 days.

Funeral Wednesday, at one P. M.

Giasgow and Ayrshire papers please copy, ROEINER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, October 19, JULIUS F. ROEINER, in the 23d year of this age.

The funeral will take place from No. 241 Carlton av., Brooklyn, at haif-past two P. M., on Tuesday, October 21.

SEGNIZ —On Sunday, October 19, at three O'clock P. M., Rosslie, beloved wife of B. Segnitz, M. D., in

SEGNIZ —On Sunday, October 19, at three o'clock P. M., Hosalie, beloved wife of B. Segnitz, M. D., in her 58th year.

P. M., Rosalle, beloved wife of B. Segnitz, M. D., in her 58th year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 137 West 47th st., Tuesday, October 21, at nine o'clock A. M. Flowers not accepted.

SMITH.—On Saturday, October 18, Frances J., wife of M. V. B. Smith and daughter of John C. Stanbery. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 28th at., near Broadway, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at one o'clock P. M.

P. M.
STAUDINGER.—On Sunday, October 19, Marx W.,
wife of Louis Staudinger.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from her late residence, 397 Bergen st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, October 23, at three
P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
STELLE.—At Jersey City, Saturday, October 18,
Canoline B. Stelle, wife of the late William B,
Stelle.

STELLE.—At Jersey City, Saturday, October 18, Stelle.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 696 Jersey av., on Wednesday, October 22, at halt-past nine A. M. Interment at Steiton, N. J.

TATEM.—On the 20th inst., Mary Asn, widow of the late Robert S. Tatem, United States Navy, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral at two P. M., Wednesday, October 22, from the residence of Mrs. M. Megargee, No. 2,047 Walnut st., Philadelphia. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

TERRELL.—On Sunday, October 19, Carrie, wife of Isaae H. Terrell, aped 33 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., near 8th av., on Tuesday, at ten A. M.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, October 18, ELIZA A. THOMPSON.—On Saturday, October 18, ELIZA A. THOMPSON.—On Saturday, October 18, ELIZA A. THOMPSON.—On Saturday, October 19, Grong A., Van Hoenstine.—Suddenly, October 19, Grong A., youngest son of I. M. and E. B. Van Iderstine, Jr., aged I7 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. P. Woodcock 24, 148 Lexington av., Tuesday, October 21, at one o'clock F. M.

VAN HOENSTINE.—Suddenly, October 19, Grong A., youngest son of I. M. and E. B. Van Iderstine, Jr., aged I7 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Second Baptist Church of Harlem, corner 111th st. and Lexington av., Tuesday, October 21, at one o'clock P. M.

WHITTINGHAM.—The funeral of the Right Rev. WILLEAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland, will be from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., Tuesday noon. Train leaves Christopher and Barciay sts. at 10-10. The reverend clergy are requested to bring surphees.

Wisk.—On Saturday, October 18, in the 20th year of his age, E. Lawrence, only son of James L. and Leabella Wise.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Sunday, October 19, 1879. Mrs.
MARY BALDWIN, aged 85 years, at her daughter's residence, J. E. Johnson, 65 2d av.
Funeral will take place from the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at two o'clock Tuesday, October 21.
BENSON.—Suddenly, at Big Beaver, Mich., on the 17th inst., EMM JANE, wife of Thomas Benson, of Paterson, N. J., in the 23d year o. her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at St. Pau's Church, Orange, N. J., Tuesday noon. Train leaves Christostation at three P. M., to-morrow (Wednesday), the 22d inst.
BOYLE.—On Sunday, at one o'clock, Mr. MARTIN BOYLE.

We mourn the loss, and his relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take